

The Abbeville Press.

ABBEVILLE S. C.
Friday Morning, NOVEMBER 27 1863

W. A. LEE, EDITOR.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with Mr. W. H. Wilson, formerly one of the Proprietors of this paper, to continue the publication of the Press during our absence in the army. He is authorized to receipt for all monies due this Office.

LEE & WILSON, Proprietors.

Jan'y 1st, 1863.

PAY UP OLD SCORES!

All persons indebted to this Office either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and settle the same.

For the past week we have been visited with refreshing showers, and Mr. Mud has become profuse along our lanes; our lands, however, have been rendered in fine condition for breaking.

SMALL GRAIN CROP.

The farmers in Abbeville District appear to be sowing a heavy wheat crop, and other small grain—from appearances a heavier crop than last year. It is to be hoped that this spirit prevails over our entire country.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature says the *Carolinian* of the 24th, was assembled in regular session yesterday evening, at 7 o'clock. No business of consequence was transacted. The committee appointed to wait on the Governor reported that he would communicate with both bodies, this day, at 12 o'clock.

GENERAL MCGOWAN'S BRIGADE.

A letter of interest will be found in our columns of today from an officer of Gen. McGowan's Brigade, addressed to Dr. I. Branch. This gallant Brigade is worthy of any thing our people at home can do for it. Company "B," Orr's Regiment, from this District, whose officers and men have adorned themselves with immortal honors calls for articles of clothing etc., to enable them to withstand the wintry blasts on the mountains of Northern Virginia. We are sure our soldiers will not suffer long if they will let the people at home know their wants. The reader is referred to the letter alluded to.

GEN. MCGOWAN.

Brigadier General McGowan arrived home a few days ago in consequence of the painfulness of his wound; we regret to learn that it is in no better condition than when he left home for his command several weeks ago. The General's great anxiety to join his comrades in arms caused him to venture before he was able. We hope he will speedily recover.

THE WAR.

As winter approaches our enemy appears to grow more inactive. It is thought by many that next year will wind up the worst of the fighting. This may be so, but our people should make no such calculations—they should use every nerve as though they knew they had to sustain a war for half a century. It is the indomitable will and bravery of our troops that have saved our country from destruction and placed the Southern Confederacy where she now is—that same courage will bring us peace and that only; then to gain peace we must sustain the soldier by supplying him with food and clothing—that is all he asks of his friends at home.

CIRCULAR.

WAR TAX OFFICE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 23, 1863.

Whereas divers persons have been reported to this office as having endeavored upon their "credits" their willingness to receive Confederate Notes in payment, and as having thus reduced the assessment of such credit from what would otherwise have been a much larger assessment; and whereas such parties are said to have subsequently refused to take Confederate Notes in payment upon the subterfuge that they swore their willingness to take Confederate Treasury Notes to day, with a mental reservation that they would not take such Notes to-morrow. All officers, therefore, of the Confederate War Tax in South Carolina are hereby instructed that the returns in all such cases are a fraud upon the Act of Congress, as contemplated by the 9th section of the Assessment Act; and such returns are deemed fraudulent *ab initio*; and such officers are hereby further instructed, upon any such case being brought to their notice, that they proceed to reassess such tax-payer at the proper rate of value, without regard to any endorsement previously made upon such credits; and further, that the party be forthwith indicted before his Honor Judge McGrath, in the Confederate States Court, for the penalties prescribed under the 9th and 29th sections of the Assessment Act. The Act does not direct any notice to the tax-payer making such fraudulent return, but it is hereby directed that five days notice be given, thus following the spirit of the Act in other particulars. The Act of Congress does not contemplate the idea of compelling any tax-payer to take Confederate Notes in payment of his "credits," but it does contemplate laying a tax upon the premium of such credits in Confederate Notes, and when the premium is fraudulently sworn away, the Act further contemplates stringent penalties for such offence. In all such cases the Tax Books need not be defaced or erased, but a separate list, under the head of "Fraudulent Returns Re-assessed," may be opened in the back of the proper book, and the names entered therein; the tax of the fraudulent return and under assessment, (if previously paid,) being considered so much paid on account of the true assessment subsequently made. All officers of the Confederate War Tax in South Carolina will take notice and be governed accordingly.

JOS. DANIEL POPE,

State Collector.

Nov. 23d.

MASONIC.—The Grand Lodge of South Carolina met in this city yesterday. Thirty-five lodges were represented. The following brethren were elected officers for the ensuing year:

John H. Bonbright, of Anconia Lodge No. 24, Grand Master.

R. B. Boylston, of Winesboro Lodge No. 11, Deputy Grand Master.

Moutgomery Moss, of Clermont Lodge No. 64, Senior Grand Warden.

Wm. T. Miller, of Edgewood Lodge No. 21, Junior Grand Warden.

H. W. Schindler, of Washington Lodge No. 14, Grand Treasurer.

A. C. McKinney, Grand Secretary—Carrollton, 1st.

FOR THE PRESS.

Mr. Editor: The letter which appears below speaks for itself, and I appeal to all of the good people of Abbeville to answer it, at once, by sending in their packages of clothing, and provisions. No time to be lost, as Major Hammond leaves Columbia for the Brigade on the 10th December, and the packages must be in my hands by the 8th and I will deliver them to Major Hammond who will attend to their personal delivery to those for whom they are intended. A few neighbors can combine and make up a box and send it to me by the time specified. I repeat, no time must be lost.

ISAAC BRANCH.

CAMP NEAR ORANGE C. H. VA.

November 13, 1863.

DEAR DR:—The Brigade Quartermaster of McGowan's Brigade goes to S. C., day after to-morrow for the purpose of collecting from the parents and friends of the soldiers of this Brigade, such contributions of clothing and provisions as he may be able to procure. At a meeting of the commanders of Companies of our Regiment this morning, the Colonel called upon us to select suitable persons in our respective neighborhoods to act in concert in this matter with Major Hammond, the Brigade Quartermaster, above referred to. Knowing well your zeal in behalf of the soldiers, I have made choice of you to act for the members of Company "B." I should not have hesitated a moment in my choice of yourself, but for the fear that the recent injury to your spine may have disqualified you physically for the task. I hope, however, that you are fully restored again to your accustomed strength. Should you not be, however, I must beg you to select some other good man for the work as much valuable time would be lost by your declining to act in this behalf, and throwing the selection of another back upon me. Major H. will advertise in the news papers his places in the premises and, I presume that they will be sufficiently explicit to render unnecessary any thing more in this connection than a statement of the general scheme. I understand it.

Major H. goes to S. C., for 30 days. His Headquarters will be at Columbia. The different agents selected are to collect at some Depot upon the line of Railroad, the articles to be forwarded; send them to Columbia by the time advertised, when they will be taken in charge by Major H. Your own knowledge and experience will readily suggest all matters of detail. Clothing, dried fruits, pickles, sausage meat, &c., and such other home fixings as will readily occur to the minds of our kind friends at home will be gladly received, and greatly enjoyed by us—so much for business.

The army is in some commotion this morning caused by an order which has just come in to have two days rations cooked, and kept constantly on hand and be ready to move at a moment's warning. Rumor and conjectures are floating around thick, but I will not stop to enumerate them, as long before this reaches you their truth or falsity will have been settled. Our old enemy is reported to be pressing upon our front, and threatening again the "on to Richmond" by way of Fredericksburg. We will see tho' what we will see and a few days will clear away the mist.

Our retrograde movement last Sunday night, from the Rappahannock altho' well conducted, was a very severe march. We left the neighborhood of Brandy Station, where we had been in line of battle all day, about dusk on Sunday evening, and marched that night 15 miles to Robertson River, reaching there at 5 a. m., slept two hours and at 7 o'clock renewed the march for this camp, which we reached about 12 o'clock m. This is the same camp from which we started on the recent march in pursuit of Meade, which ended at Bristol. When the men were encamped here a month ago the impression prevailed that they were then going into winter quarters, and preparatives to that end were somewhat extensive. These we are enjoying now and adding to. A Confederate soldier is a tolerably interpreting fellow, and soon surrounds himself with what passes in the army for comforts, but which at home would be regarded as evidences of the utmost equality and poverty.

The army is in fine health and glorious spirits. It has been purged and worked down by privations and hardships to its nucleus. The dead wood has been long since cut out and though small in numbers comparatively, is an army of veterans and may be relied upon for prodigies of valor whenever the hour of trial comes. The question of subsistence seems to excite no alarm. I was told yesterday that not one of the immense number of beavers brought out last summer from Maryland and Pennsylvania, has been killed as yet, and that the supply from our own resources is by no means exhausted. Indeed our rations are as good and far more regular than they were last winter. It has been my fortune to spend so much of my time at home during the war, from the wounds that I have received that I am sure, if I were not of very sanguine temperament, I would long since have been demoralized. The army is the place for enthusiasm hope and faith in our ultimate success. Whenever you have a cracker at home, old or young, the best thing that could be done with him would be to send him to the army, not to fight, but to cheer him up, strengthen his knees &c.

We have a Chaplain at last, and I could perhaps pay him no higher compliment than to say that he is a worthy successor of the Rev. H. T. Sloan of pious and delightful memory. Mr. Nullally is very

zealous and is much encouraged by seeing the good work of his ministry prospering in his hands. I regret to say that his health is delicate, causing the painful thought that we may lose him too.

I have written you a much longer letter than I intended although I have written in great haste to meet today's mail. I would be glad to hear from you immediately upon the receipt of it.

NAPOLEON'S POSITION TOWARDS RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND ENGLAND ON THE POLISH QUESTION.

The *Memorial Diplomatique*, of Oct. 24, publishes the following analysis of the despatch sent by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Ambassadors of France in London and Vienna upon the 20th June last, and of the despatch forwarded upon the following day to the Duc de Gramont:

In the first despatch the Cabinet considers the preliminary agreement of the three courts as a gauge of moderation and strength, because, although it imposes upon them the necessity of proceeding by way of compromise, it adds to the authority of their language; it shows them united in the pursuit of the same end.

It is as useful as necessary to maintain this solidarity which, in addition, presents a guarantee of security for Austria, most exposed by her geographical position.

The dignity of the three powers which signed the notes of April 10, and the gravity of the interests which they defend, render it a duty to foresee the eventuality of non-success, which might either occur from a direct refusal upon the part of Russia, or a negative result of the conference of the powers which signed the final act of 1815, then suggested to be held at Brussels.

For this purpose it would be requisite to agree upon the wording of a diplomatic act either in the form of a convention or a protocol. By means of this document the courts would solemnly renew their engagement to place Poland in the condition of a solid and durable peace, and to re-unite their efforts to attain the common end, in case of methods, of persuasion being exhausted without result.

In the despatch dated June 24, which the Duc de Gramont read two days afterwards to Count Rechberg, the French Cabinet declared that it fully understood the circumspection which prudence rendered necessary for the Court of Vienna in the Polish question. France was far from attributing to Austria any idea of timidity, which was as un-suited to so great a power as it was incompatible with the lofty character of its Emperor.

Bringing the nearest to the theatre of war, Austria, more than any other power, was forced to take counsel with herself, and weigh her resolution before acting. The dignity of the courts demanded firm maintenance of their proposals.

France was above all, guided by the desire of assuring to Austria all the assistance upon which it would be useful for her to be able to reckon in every eventuality. The surest method of causing the balance to incline in favor of an amicable and proximate solution was to throw into the negotiations the weight of common will. This agreement was and would remain a guarantee of peace.

France was ready to assume every obligation of furnishing to Austria the guarantee and assistance which she would have a right to require in case of her geographical position exposing her to disadvantage. In proposing to link mutual interests firmly together, the Government of the Emperor wished to offer her every security which her interests could desire.

These two French despatches, concludes the *Memorial Diplomatique*, in spite of the remoteness of their date of more than four months back, still preserve great actual interest. They not only give the key of the real state of the Polish question, but they still constitute the most striking justification of the policy, followed by the Cabinet of the Tuileries in the anterior negotiation.

Perusal of these two diplomatic papers establishes with the utmost possible clearness, that even at the time when the three courts which signed the notes of April 10th presented the programme of the six points for the acceptance of Russia, the Government of the Emperor was not under any illusion as the veritable disposition of the Court of St. Petersburg.

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER.—We notice, in the city, to-day, this distinguished officer, and regret to say that his health is little impaired.

A personal friend of his interrogated him in regard to the report that he had resigned, when he replied in a most positive manner that he had not, and added, "that no person or combination of persons, nor could any set of circumstances, at this late hour, drive him from the service of the South, and if he could not fight as a General, he cheerfully could as a private."

"Had I been a soldier of fortune," said he, "I could have held a much higher position on the other side; or if I had preferred it, I could have remained at home in ease and comfort, and left it to my countrymen to win for me the independence of my country."

It is truly gratifying to hear the expression of such sentiments from such men. Could such principles actuate all men, both officers and privates, in the discharge of their duties to their country, we might soon boast of a land of patriots, where the public good swallows up all minor considerations.—*Atlanta Confederacy*, 18th.

A war-rummed brother day, with a very grave countenance, that however pleasant and vigorous who might be, he had been taken a sudden end.

DISASTER TO GEN. HOKE'S BRIGADE.

AT OUR OLD CAMPS ON THE RAPIDAN, November 10th, 1863.

To the Editor of the *Richmond Examiner*: A history of the misadventure which befell our brigade on the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th inst., is due to the friends of the unfortunate officers and soldiers at home. I the more feel bound to offer, for the information of such, only such information as I have been able to gather from the officers who escaped: On Friday, the Louisiana brigade, under Brig. General Hayes, was sent across the Rappahannock to act as a picket guard at the point where the railroad crosses the Rappahannock. While the enemy held this road during the latter part of the summer he had thrown up a line of breastworks from a point a short distance below the end of the railroad bridge, on the other side, which works faced from the river and extended some distance up, and diverging from the river. The Louisianians occupied the lower part of these works. The pontoon bridge, the only place of crossing for infantry, being upon their left, and about one hundred yards above where the railroad bridge had been burned. At half past 2 o'clock p. m., the long roll was beat in our encampment, and every man fit for duty called upon to fall in; we knew not why, as we had no artillery, the day being quite windy, and our camp being about six miles from the river. The whole of Sixty's division was marched rapidly to three regiments, the Sixth, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh, now commanded by Col. A. C. Godwin, formerly his provost marshal at Richmond, was ordered over the river to occupy the extreme left of the breastworks. This brigade crossed the river under a heavy fire of artillery, (for the Louisianians were already sustaining a furious fire from several batteries.) This fire from the artillery and sharpshooters was kept up until after sunset. The other two brigades of Gen. Early's division, commanded by Brig. Gens. Gordon and Pegram, were held in position on this side the river. By sunset the enemy had extended his lines, in the form of a half moon, so as to envelop our forces entirely, his right and left resting on the river above and below. At the same time he had formed three lines of attack, one behind the other, to assault the works held by Gen. Hayes and the right of Hoke's brigade. The sun had gone down when this terrible onset was made. Although the odds were greatly against us, and we had only four pieces of artillery on that side of the river, our men received the shock as brave men only do. The Louisianians fought with a desperation. The enemy's front line was torn to pieces and scattered in confusion. Being reinforced by the second and third lines the enemy again advanced upon the works and by overpowering numbers, leaped the works into the ditch, and came to a hand-to-hand fight.

Our brave men, being thus so greatly outnumbered, were compelled to yield. Some surrendered; others rushed to the pontoon and escaped; some others, being cut off from that, plunged into the river below and swam across, a few being drowned. Gen. Hayes escaped after he had surrendered; Col. Monaghan and Peck were in the river. More than half this brigade are missing. The extreme right of Gen. Hoke's brigade fought with equal valor and shared a similar fate. The possession of the works held by the Louisianians gave the enemy possession of the pontoon bridge, and thus cut off Gen. Hoke's brigade from any escape except by swimming. Our extreme right being thrown back, the brave Col. Godwin, although surrounded on all sides, except on the river side, still fought on, and when compelled to yield ground to overwhelming odds, fell back with a force of about seven hundred men, still returning the enemy's fire, and refused to surrender until fighting was useless.

The casualties of our brigade are small in killed and wounded: A Jutani M. base, of the 6th, wounded in arm and side; Wm. Johnson, Capt. White's company, wounded in thigh ever by, though not mortally; Sergt. Christian, Capt. Hoke's company, killed. The brigade is almost annihilated. The 64th regiment has only one captain (Paschell) left, with five lieutenants and about fifty men remaining. The fragments of the brigade are now collected under the command of Lieut. Col. T. J. of the 8th, and attached to the Louisiana brigade. These fragments numbering about 275 men. This is a serious disaster, so far as our feelings are concerned, but it does not shake our hopes as to success. This sad affair took place in the presence of Gen. Lee and Maj. Gen. Early, who had arrived on this side the river.

The loss of the enemy has been serious, as the ground in front of our works was literally covered with his dead. At midnight, on Saturday night, Gen. Lee began to fall back. On Sunday morning, he moved the line of battle beyond Culpeper; but although the enemy had forced the guard at K-Y's Ford, and compelled Gen. Rhodes to fall back, with a loss of 200 men, killed, wounded and missing, yet no attack was made on us by the infantry. In the afternoon, the enemy's cavalry attacked Gen. Wilcox's brigade, and were badly cut up. During Sunday night, Gen. Lee fell back to his old position, South of the Rapidan.

JOHN PARIS.

Captain 54th Regiment, N. C. T.

FROM SUFFOLK.—The *Petersburg Express* has received information from Suffolk, that since Col. Talliferro's visit to that place, and the capture of seven Yankee pillagers, the citizens have and feel many indignities at the hands of the invaders. All the roads leading into the town have been blocked, a gunboat has been brought up to the wharf, and threats are made that in case of another attack on the part of the Confederates, the town will be burned. Citizens are not allowed to pass in or out of the town.

It is a memorable fact, that, notwithstanding the long continued efforts of the vandals to break the spirit and subvert the people of Suffolk, only two citizens of the town have ever taken the hateful oath of allegiance, and neither of them were men of any character of standing.

The Confederate election for State, Congressional and Parish officers was held in Louisiana on the 23d instant. No returns have yet been received. The *Clarion*, however, says that there was no opposition for Governor to General Allen. It was considered certain that Messrs. C. J. Viller, G. M. Connor, D. E. Kenner, L. J. Dwyer, H. Marshall, and John Perkins, Jr., were elected to Congress. The election for Congress is by general and not district ticket.

TELEGRAPHIC.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Heavy mortar shelling of Sumter was again kept up all night. The brave and gallant Capt. Frank H. Harleston, while on his rounds, was mortally wounded in both thighs and arm, by a Parrott shell. One negro was killed. No further shelling of the city.

10 P. M.—The enemy has kept up a constant mortar shelling on Sumter to day occasionally opening upon Moultrie, Simkins and Johnson with both rifled guns and mortars. The Yankee negroes were working briskly on Gregg to day, and it is reported they have unmasked four more guns. A 300 pounder Parrott at the Yankee middle battery was turned upon Moultrie this morning and two or three additional mortars upon Simkins. During Monday night 770 rifled shells were fired at Sumter, sixty-two of which missed. Captain Harleston died at half-past ten this morning. The Ironsides and monitors have been inactive the past three or four days. No shelling of the city to day.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22.—Last night eight-ton shells were thrown into the city between 12 and 2 o'clock. No buildings were struck, nor no person injured. The fire on Sumter continued heavy during the night. One white man and two negroes were killed yesterday in the fort.

10 P. M.—There has been no firing on the city to-day. It is reported that Battery Simkins succeeded in silencing one of the enemy's guns last night. Several 8 inch and 100 pounder Parrott shells were fired in the city to day. A spirited fight between two of the enemy's batteries—Gregg and Wagner—and two of ours—Lee and Simkins—together with Forts Moultrie and Johnson—took place this afternoon. Gregg opened a heavy fire on Moultrie and Wagner on Johnson. Our fire was particularly accurate, compelling the Yankees to leave their guns at every fire. The contest ceased at dark. The firing on Sumter continues heavy. Since the present bombardment commenced the number of shots and shells of all kinds thrown is reported at 18,900, of which about 5,000 missed. The total in all from the beginning is 22,000. The number of shots and shells fired from sundown Friday to sundown Saturday was 471, of which 136 missed. There were no casualties on our side on the evening.

CHARLESTON, November 23.—No shelling of the city last night. The enemy kept up a slow fire on Sumter. The number of rifled shots and mortar shells fired on Sunday was 143, of which sixty-three missed. No casualties.

10 P. M.—A vigorous fire has been kept up since the enemy's batteries and our own all day. The enemy did not shell the city to day, but has divided his attention between Sumter, Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins, and threw a number of shells on James' Island. The number of shots of all kinds thrown into Sumter last night and to-day was 293, of which 105 missed. There have been no casualties in Sumter. No report received from the other batteries this evening.

ORANGE, November 23.—All quiet in front. No prisoner received to day. The roads are heavy, and the weather cold—threatening rain and snow.

President Davis arrived here Saturday, and is staying with Gen. Lee. He will probably review the army before he leaves.

Nothing from the enemy.

ABINGDON, November 23.—Various rumors as to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces are coming in. Nothing official. 2,000 Federals are reported as having passed Rogersville and five regiments through Jacksonboro, en route to Kentucky. Our forces are very active in front.

ATLANTA, November 23.—Advices by the 4 a. m. train afford nothing new or interesting. The usual shelling has commenced on the immediate front. No one but those belonging to the army are allowed beyond Kingston, and the hospital here is cleared of all who can be removed without risk.

RICHMOND, November 23.—The following was received at the War Department to-day:

MISSIONARY RIDGE, via Chickamauga, November 23.—Gen. S. Cooper: We hold all the roads leading into Knoxville, except the one between Holston and the French Broad. Gen. Jones' cavalry is on the right close to that. The enemy's cavalry is almost broken up. Wheeler's cut off his train from Cumberland Gap to Knoxville.

(Signed.) BRAXTON BRAGG.

PRESERVING BUTTER.—The farmers of Abbeville, South Carolina, are said to practice the following method of curing their butter, which gives it a great superiority over that of their neighbors:

Take two quarts of the best common salt, one ounce of sugar, and one ounce of common salt petre; take one ounce of this composition to one pound of butter, work it well into the mass, and close it up for use. The butter cured with this mixture appears of a rich marbled consistency and fine color, and never requires a little hardness or tastes salty. Dr. Anderson says: "I have eaten butter cured with the above composition that had been kept for three years, and it was as sweet as at first. It must be noted, however, that butter thus cured is to stand three or four weeks without being used. If it is sooner opened, the salts are not sufficiently blended with it, and sometimes the coarseness of the salt will be perceived, which totally disappears afterwards."

THE FIGHT AT TAMPA.—A correspondent from Tampa, Florida, gives some particulars of the recent gallant little affair at that place. The Yankees fired into Tampa about 280 shells, and strange to say they hit but one house, Captain Duke's boarding house, but did no damage. The shells were 17 inches long, and 18 inches diameter, about 200 weight. They landed 110, mangled and mangled and three or four negroes. Five were captured, nine killed and twenty wounded. We captured 69 shells, a few swords and revolvers. Here brand and shoes, pork, and other supplies were scattered all over the place as they were. They crawled in the water to their boats about four hundred yards, to avoid the shells. Our men poured in a continuous fire.

TO THE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS OF MCGOWAN'S BRIGADE.

I have been sent to South Carolina for the purpose of procuring clothing for the troops of Gen. McGowan's brigade. These troops are in greater need of clothing, and particularly of blankets, than they have ever been. The Government is not able to supply these wants, and the only resource is to apply to the people at home who have such articles. Already several hundred of the men are exposed nightly to severe frosts, without shelter, without a blanket, and with only very insufficient clothing.

Such articles as can be furnished, to be sent to me, Central Association, Columbia, S. C., (freight will be settled by the Central Association.) The packages will be labelled with the names of the soldiers to whom it is desired that they should be issued. The names of those who send contributions, as well as a list of the articles sent, to be put in each box. I will pay the price allowed by Government for the different articles to the Central Association, to be disposed of by them as the persons furnishing the contributions may direct.

The most pressing want is for the following articles, in the order in which they are mentioned: blankets, woolen shirts, shoes, overcoats, hats, socks, drawers, jackets, pants.

Letters addressed to me at Columbia will be attended to.

HARRY HAMMOND,

Major and Q. M. McGowan's Brigade.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 19, 1863.

Send Papers of the S. C. News please copy.

CONSIGNEES.

The following persons have freight in the Depot at Abbeville:

C. H. Allen, J. T. Owen, T. J. K. off, B. Lee, W. Warren, T. J. Bowers, G. McG., J. T. Moore, T. Boyd, T. Gazer, M. B. Lattimer, B. B. Simkins, J. B. Davis, W. B. Dorn, W. McHarris, J. W. Crawford, A. A. Williams, G. F. Kibler, Mrs. North, M. R. Banner, J. S. Chambers.

D. R. SONDELEY, Agt.

MARRIED IN RICHMOND, Va., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Rector of the Monumental Church, JOHN M. McBRIDE, of Abbeville, S. C., to Miss CORA, daughter of Dr. James Bolton, of S. C.

IN MEMORIAM.

DIED, at his home, on Saturday the twenty-first day of November 1863, Mr. SAMUEL TURNER, in 59th year of his age. Samuel was called upon to record the death of so worthy a man highly esteemed a friend and a citizen, as the one who has left forever from our midst. A just God in the dispensation of his providence has seen fit to take away from among us one who was near and dear to every one within the large circle of his acquaintance. An affectionate wife and a large family of young children were bereaved of their great loss, and so his friends in the neighborhood feel that they have indeed lost the dearest one among them. They knew him to be a kind and affectionate husband, and a truly loving father, lenient to a fault with his servants, and a very kind master, always ready to give a helping hand to the needy, just to all his relations, benevolent to all his traits, the destitute never asked of him in vain, nor did the wayward soon forget his good counsel.

Mr. Turner had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for many years, he was of high standing among them, and as remarked by one on the day of his funeral that "he was a true soldier of the cross," he endeavored to bring his children up in the true way, to always show virtue, and to fear the Lord, and then now learn that what has been their loss has been his gain. We can only hope and pray that the All-wise Father will hold his protecting hand over the widow in her affliction, deal gently with her in her troubles. May he guide the foot-prints of this little fatherless one aright, lead them from the path of the flesh and wisdom, keep them always under his watchful eye, and teach them that as he gives, so he taketh away.

D.

NOTICE.

AS Executor of James M. Perrin, dead, I will sell at Abbeville Court House, on Sale Day next, the woman servant VENUS, and her daughter. Venus is about 18 years of age.

THOS. C. PERRIN, Executor.

Will also be sold at the same time and place some FIVE or SIX PLANTAIN NEGROES, one GOLD WATCH and some C. & N. C. R. Stock.

Nov. 25, 1863, 39 22

CATCH THE THIEF!

\$25 REWARD!!

The above Reward will be paid for the apprehension of the Thief or Thieves who stole my leather, (partially Annied) from the side of my plantation 5 miles South West from Abbeville C. H.

The leather, 8 shoes, were stolen on Thursday night, the 19th November, inst.

Abbeville C. H., Nov. 25, 1863, 39 17

(Signed.) V. A. ALLEN.

FIRST RATE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

CONTAINING EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY Acres, and situated in Abbeville District, S. C., on waters of Little River, Twelve miles west of Abbeville Village. Grain and Cotton Plantation—150 Acres of Low Land, and 50 Acres of first quality of Wood Land—a Dwelling House and all necessary Out Buildings. To a purchaser applying immediately, before the first of January next, many important and valuable inducements will be offered.

For reference apply to John H. Wilson, Esq., at Abbeville C. H., and M. Martin on the premises, or the Undersigned at Turkeys, Ala.

J. H. MARTIN.

Nov. 25, 1863, 39 41

HEADQUARTERS.

CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, November 21, 1863.

I. A revision is hereby ordered of all Conscripts of Exemption from service on account of physical disability, with the view, chiefly, to a complete reclassification of all persons who are physically unfit for military service, with the cause of such disability.

II. Every person holding a "Surgeon's Certificate of Exemption" from conscription will report in person to the District Surgeon of the Department, on each day, as may be appointed by the Chief Surgeon of the several Congressional Districts, of which days public notice will be given.

III. Those who fail to report will be no longer recognized as exempt, and their certificates will be no longer of force.

IV. Any person who, after notice of the days appointed for the revision of their certificates, fails to appear, or who appears without proper means to effect the revision, will be considered as having forfeited his exemption, and will be liable to conscription.